SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 21, 1867.

Conservative Meeting.

We desire to call the attention of our readers to the proceedings of the Conservative meeting in Goldsboro'. It has been suggested by several of the State papers to hold a Conservative Convention in Raleigh in October, and this meeting inaugurates a movement looking in that direction. We have long felt that there should be some concert of action on the part of the and other officers of the State who volunis required of them by their party, while Conservative element of the State. Whether it represents the majority of voters or not, it certainly does embrace nine-tenths of the intelligence, social and moral worth and property of the State. When we contemplate that is the base object of our opponents to place all these under the control of penniless adventurers and ambitious place-hunters, who have no interest in the country and no sympathy with its people, no stone should be left unturned to thwart their nefarious schemes.

We believe, however, that the Conservative vote of the State will be in the majori ty, and that North Carolina can be saved from the terrible fate of Tennessee, by unity of action and feeling, and an effort any way worthy the noble object to be attained. An extended trip to the Western sections of the State enabled us to learn that the whites of those counties, where the negro element is weak, are fully apprized as to the nature of the contest about to be inaugurated in this and the other Southern States, and will unite with any party favorable to the continued suprem. acy of the white race. In fact, we think we discovered quite as much, if not more, feeling upon this question there, as where, by their numerical strength, the negro vote will decide elections. Local majorities may have the effect of stifling the energies of the minority, but when we consider that the white majority in the State will be from twenty to thirty thousand, there is much ground for confidence, and certainly reason for active and hopeful exertion, in the face of local majorities. Our experience in the rules and regulations for Registration, pubteaches us that more frequently than otherwise great elections are decided by the labors of minorities in maintaining and in- held some executive or judicial office under a gencreasing their strength.

in this county, for the Radicals have in effect reduced the contest almost entirely be- bellion against the United States, or for felony. tween whites and blacks, the Conservative example: party can have but little hope of a local | 1st. Any person not twenty-one years of age. triumph; but even in the advanced stage to dence in the State. which Radical legislation has gone, it is im- 3d. Any person otherwise qualified by age and failing to induce the hotel keeper to yield, possible to fasten party measures upon the ted States, afterwards engaged in rebellion, or State except by the consent of a majority gave aid and comfort to their enemies. of the registered votes, and the minority of dence and age, who, having been a member of a Conservative voters in New Hanover will Legislature, or having held executive or judicial office under a general law of a State, afterwards have a decided, and probably a decisive, in- engaged in rebellion against the United States, or

for the approaching campaign? Will not sentence of a competent judicial tribunal for feltion which may bring such beneficial re- resident of North or South Carolina. powerful local majority, will have salutary untarily taken part in the rebellion, is qualified; influence throughout the State. Our un-whose acts in aid of rebellion were not voluntary, wavering determination to maintain the is qualified. Constitution of the country in the face of towns or villages, are not embraced in the 3d and our immediate difficulties, will force into 4th classes of paragraph I; for example; a poaction the sympathy of our more fortunate town or city authorities; local health officers, weighwhite brethren, who will manifest it at the ers, measures and inspectors of merchandize and ballot-box, and save us from a thraldom officers, such as deputy sheriffs and the like; worse than any to which men have ever clerks and assistants appointed or employed by been subjected.

consideration. Let their views be expressed in some public manner, and whatever of the rebellion, would be disqualified. For excourse is considered most prudent and best who may have been, by virtue of his office, a mato be pursued, let it be acquiesced in by gistrate, having authority by law to hear and deall. It seems to us better to organize, and pose punishment by fine and imprisonment upon reported the case back to the President, duction for their absence on Monday and by meetings and conventions consult with offenders; or to arrest, commit or or hold to bail our neighbors and our friends throughout the entire length and breadth of the State enforce mere local ordinances in the nature of po- for his opinion. for our mutual good. All minor consider- the regulation of trade, and the abatement of nuiations should give way before the all-important question of preserving the State, with its noble people and honorable history, from the political vultures who seek to destroy it to batten upon its careass. Shall we unite to prevent it?

Attention is called to the order of General Canby, modifying the order of General salary fixed by law, and raised by a general tax, an office; for example, a teacher in a Public School or College, supported or endowed by the State; only such as are registered voters and qualphysicians and attendants employed in State Asylums for the Deaf and Dumb, or for Lunatics, do
and will probably be handed to Mr. Stanno affidavits of the facts, and a bare stateified, without regard to color, are made not hold offices, although these persons are in the berry to-morrow. competent jurors. The abrogation of pro- public service. perty qualification for jurors, the great the Patrol Laws, or other laws having relation to here several days, but has not called on the ser could be arrested (he lived four miles conservative feature of the Common Law, ence has demonstrated, though continued, such officers, although military in name, are civil is greatly modified by requiring jurors to be qualified by intelligence and character .-Those of our citizens who are disfranchised are, for the most part, owners of property, and the clause which excludes them from the jury box is most unjust and deleterious to the public good. We were in hopes that the unjust discriminations of Congress | Acts of Congress. for political purposes would not find their way into the Halls of Justice, and that the purity of our Courts would not be soiled

by the stain and filth of party chicanery. Such as is the order, it is a vast improvement upon that of its predecessor upon the same subject. If the jury-box is to be deprived of the wisdom and experience of a large number of our best, most useful and most intelligent citizens, their lives and property at least are not to be cast at the feet of the ignorant and corrupt masses embraced under the old order.

Registration.

There can certainly be few subjects more important to our people than that of Registration. Unfortunately, General Sic-KLES in his orders gave too much discredeemed by the Board to be excluded from taking the oath, a brief memorandum of the grounds of such decision will be entered for revision.

IV. All citizens believing themselves qualified should apply to be registered. Attention is called to the following extract from the published regulations for registration:

"The Major General Commanding, in the exercise of an ultimate revisory authority, will, in due season, before the holding of any election, entertain and determine questions, assigning errors in the registry, and will, upon inspection of the completed

many instances by ignorant and dishonest Registrars is true, as will be seen by reference to the circular which we publish below from General Sickles prior to his re-

In many counties men have been excluded from the privilege of registering because they were Confederate soldiers, and in some instances merely for a sympathy with the Confederate cause. It will be seen of towns and cities, and Constables are excluded, town Comissioners and Police are

Public are not excluded. been improperly denied the right of regis- fess to despise. tration will make immediate application to do so, and if it is denied them, let them forward their grievance, through Colonel FRANK, to District Headquarters. The question, involving the future rights of the citizen and the destinies of the State, is too important to be decided by ignorant and biased partizans, such as generally compose people read this Circular, for its language can be readily understood by all, and the Registrars can be made to comply with its

The following extract embraces all the points of interest in the Circular to the citizens generally:

HEADQUARTERS 2ND MILITARY DISTRICT, CHARLESTON, S. C., Aug. 26, 1867.

General Instructions to Officers of Registration, for their information in revising the Lists of

I. All citizens are entitled to be registered, unless disqualified for the acts and offences set forth shed in General Orders No. 65.

No citizen is disqualified unless, having held office under the United States, or having been a member of the Legislature of any State, or having eral law of the State, he afterwards engaged in the rebellion, or gave aid and comfort to persons In the face of the great negro majority so engaged; or unless, by the decree of a competent judicial tribunal, or by an act of Congress, or Disqualifled persons are of several classes: for

2d. Any person who has not acquired a resi-

residence, who, having held office under the Uni-4th. Any person otherwise qualified by resi- amour in a room.

fluence upon the general vote of the State. gave aid and comfort to their enemies.

united action? If so, it is our duty by all for example a citizen of Tonnessee, disfranchised means not to delay for a day an organiza- by the Constitution and laws of that State, for sentence of dismissal.

participation in the rebellion, who has become a

In general, officers of mere municipalities, liceman or a member of a town guard, appointed by civil officers; pound-masters, jailors appointed by sheriffs, etc., these are not offices created by law

ice regulations, for the preservation of order, sances, or other strictly corporate matters, are not within the disfranchising provisions of the

The circumstance, nevertheless, that the duties of an officer were performed within a prescribed locality, as for instance, either a District, County, operation of the disqualifying clause, provided his duties had been prescribed by a general law; for example, Sheriffs of Counties, and Constables of Towns, fill offices created by law for the administration of general laws of the State.

tue of a law of the State, and compensated by a

Officers of Militia, employed in the execution of of the slave population therein, and who afterthe wisdom of which centuries of experi- wards engaged in the rebellion, are disqualified; and executive in their duties.

Certain employments, licensed by authority of to-day. State laws, having relation to the administration

> of justice, are not offices within the meaning of the acts; for example, lawyers. All offices auxiliary to Courts, such as Clerks of Courts, Masters in Equity, etc., etc., created by general laws, for the administration of justice, are within the meaning of the Acts of Congress. A Notary Public, being a mere ministerial officer, and performing no executive or judicial du-

ties, is not within the disqualifying clauses of the Local officers, having executive powers and duties defined by general laws, and embraced within the civil polity of the State, although chosen or appointed by the people of the vicinage, are disqualified, if, after holding such offices, they voluntarily engaged in rebellion, or afforded sid and financial quackery which depresses the comfort to persons so engaged; for example; overseers of highways, land commissioners, overseers of the poor, Captains of Beat Companies.

States, and having taken upon themselves the ob-ligations and duties belonging to citizens, and ac-quired thereby the rights and privileges of citiedged allegiance to and became citizens of the pretended government of the "Confederate States of America," and voluntarily took up arms against the United States, or gave aid and comfort to the low prices. The difficulties of restoring of the United States. The cases of all such persons will, however, be specially noted on the Books of Registration for further consideration before the final revision prior to an election.

III. Applications for registration, whether accepted or rejected, and whether the oath is ad-

tion and power to the ignorant and reck-less men who generally compose the Board deemed by the Board to be excluded from taking

gross outrages have been perpetrated in lists, cause corrections of the same, that the true design and purpose of the laws be faithfully answered, and that all the rights thereby guaranteed be fully and fa'rly enjoyed.

A Candid Radical. Hon. John Hickman, who was last week nominated in Chester county for the Pennsylvania Legislature, made a speech in which he gave his opinion of Harrisburg

in the following plain terms: I would rather spend three months in the poorhouse or prison of Chester county than in Harrisburg. No man can go there and come back with by the official circulars that while Mayors an unsullied reputation, and I am not sure that it is not my enemies rather than my friends that desire to send me there.

It is a great pity that more of the same not excluded. Clerks of Courts, Sheriffs sort do not recognize and appreciate what tarily engaged in the war or gave aid to filling public positions, and a greater pity the South, are not allowed to register, but that more do not place a higher estimate this Convention. their assistants and deputies are not exclud- upon an unsullied reputation. We like the ed from this privilege. Officers of the Mili- candor of this man, and he knows full well tia are entitled to register unless they that those who serve the Radical party, were employed in the patrol duties of the if they are possessed of any reputation of State. This exception, we believe, applies account whatever, cannot preserve that reto South Carolina, for no militia officers, as putation unsullied and do the public work such were ever thus employed. Patrols of the party. And yet there are more like have been appointed by our Courts from him, who profess no desire to share the among the citizens and not the militia. It work, and the odium which that work natwill also be seen that Lawyers and Notaries urally attaches to the party, and still are found among its followers, endorsing by We hope such of our citizens as have their votes the action and policy they pro-

Yellow Fever Fund. It is with pleasure we observe that the merchants of New York and other Northern cities are responding promptly to the appeals for aid from the pestilence-stricken Southern cities. A considerable yellow fever fund has been already raised in the forthe Boards throughout this State. Let our mer city, and plans are being perfected serve as jurors. whereby a more extensive system of collection can be inaugurated.

It is of course to the interests of the Northern merchants to extend aid to their | ceeding, and by either party in all civil actions Southern friends and patrons, and true that this self-interest is identified with their duty to their fellow creatures, yet benevolence in any form is gratifying to the charitable, and we must give to this assis- terms of courts, to be held for the purpose of retance extended by the Northern merchants its due proportion of philanthropy.

> From the Baltimore Sun. FROM WASHINGTON.

Military Rule in Mississippi_A Highhan-

from General Ord's command for revision tions, without delay, and ascertain the names of others walk. Mr. Fraser is the marched for the much wronged black race, unite so engaged; or unless, by the decree of a competent judicial tribunal, or by an act of Congress, or tently held in Mississippi. The facts, as law of a State, he has been disfrachised for relative properties or for felony.

The facts are the finite of the proceedings of a court-martial relationship of the procee proved, are that the Lieutenant commanding required by law." in a town in Mississippi sent his paramour proprietor refused to give her a room. The paid the current taxes eligible as a juror; reason for taking these by-cuts and blind strong and with the uneducated they are officer remonstrated and threatened, and sent for a detachment of soldiers and took possession of the hotel and placed his par

The facts were reported to General Ord, a courtmartial ordered and the court found the Lieutenant guilty as charged, and sentenced him to dismissal from the service. 5th. Any person otherwise qualified by resi- General Grant approved of the sentence. Is it not therefore our duty to organize dence and age, who has been disfranchised by the Judge Holt recommends the abatement of the sentence, that the offender be suspendour vote and our influence be increased by 6th. Any person otherwise qualified by residence and our influence be increased by 6th. Any person otherwise qualified by residence and age, who has been disfranchised by law; 1al witness was once in the Confederate sered one month, on the ground that the princivice. The President to-day approved the

first district of Pennsylvania and General properly be placed: McCandless, of that State. The purpose

posed to give Gen. Porter a fair opportu- bility to fine or deduction of wages for the nity to set himself right before the country, lost time. Mr. Fraser, on the other hand, termine complaints for petty offences, and to im- claimed to be adverse to the application, his employer required him to make a dewith a recommendation that the legal ques- for any other day, except the day allowed tions be referred to the Attorney General them for the purpose of registering. Hav-

whether, after sentence and judgment in a other laborers got theirs; and having exmilitary case has been approved by the pressed their determination to leave again Executive, and judgment executed, the on Tuesday and for every day of the week, President has power to reopen the cause Mr. Fraser refused to give them the rations and order a new trial, no matter whether for that week. They then left for the re-Parish, City or town, does not screen him from the the lapse of time since the approval be four gistration precinct. Arriving there, they minutes or four years. Another suggestion made complaint to the registrars, Mr. is to refer the matter to a special commis- Smith (white) and Aaron Logan (black) that sioner to be named, who shall examine the Mr. Fraser had forbidden their coming testimony now proposed to be offered, and to register, and threatened to turn them Nor is every employment, although held by vir- report whether it is of such a character as off if they left the plantation. Aaron dewould, by analogy, warrant a new trial in a manded that Fraser should be arrested .civil case, according to the rules of civil All the negroes present (about one hundred procedure. The papers were sent to the and fifty) clamoured for the arrest. Mr. President this afternoon by General Grant, Smith advised against it, saying there was

the domestic order of the State and the government | President, or asked to be reinstated, as re- off) and brought to them and then sent to ported in some papers.

The Tax on Cotton.

The Cincinnati Gazette, a Radical jour-

nal, in a recent article says : The government has increased the difficulty of the reconstruction of this culture by its tax of three cents a pound-the very worst tax in the whole list, which was imposed upon the idea that this country still possessed the monopoly of the cotton production, when it had already slipped away price realized in foreign ports, by depressing the price of exchange, while it does reduce in the least the cost of culture. In Naturalized citizens, having abjured allegiance reduce in the least the cost of culture. In to all sovereignty other than that of the United the productiveness of soil, and in the superiority of the quality of cotton, the United States have the advantage over zenship, who afterwards renounced voluntarly Asia. At the same price no Indian cotton their allegiance to the United States, and acknowl- would be used. Through this superiority we may hope to regain our former prestige, but it must be by increased production and enemies thereof, have ceased by their own act to the culture should not be increased by be citizens of the United States, and will be Government interference, either in the way deemed aliens until again naturalized as citizens of a tax on the crops or by tinkering prices of a tax on the crops, or by tinkering prices by means of the Treasury gold.

In 1860 the United States contributed four million bales to the world's supply .-That will be sufficient now, for the market is much greater than then. We cannot be unmindful of the financial necessity for restoring and increasing this production; and therefore, it should meet no impediments from either our revenue or financial

The Massachusetts Temperance Convention met at Worcester on Tuesday. Dr. Eddy, of Boston, was chosen president.-Addresses were made by Senator Wilson From the Goldsboro' Star.

Mr. Smith informed him that the books

were put in his charge and he intended to

experience of the negro character.

off registering till Saturday."

Court House in Goldsboro on Wednesday night | " must have some of them." "You have no On motion Dr. Adam C. Davis was called to the Chair, and Captain R. T. Fulghum and A. B. Palmer, Esq., were appointed Secretaries. to draft resolutions for the act on of the meeting, to-wit: W. Whitaker, R. T. Fulghum and J. A. Evans, who, through their Chairman, reported the following, which were unanimously adopted: Resolved, That in the opinion of this meeting,

it is proper that the Conservative parties of North Carolina shall organize themselves into a party for the protection of their political rights. Resolved, That we approve of a State Convenion, to be held at the city of Raleigh, on or about Resolved, That we will hold a Convention in this

county, on the 26th inst., for the purpose of sending delegates to the State Convention. Resolved, That the counties in this Congressional District be requested to act in concert with At this stage of the meeting, Capt. Fulghum introduced Wm. Smith, Esq., of New Hanover, to

the meeting, who was requested, on motion, to occupy a seat in the meeting. On motion, the following gentlemen were appointed from Goldsboro', to the County Convenion : W. G. Morisev, A. J. Galloway, Dr. John W. Davis, Dr. W. H. Finlayson, W. P. Lane, S. D. Phillips, L. D. Giddins, C. J. Nelson, D. Creech, J. Wooten, Jr. On motion, the names of the Chairman and Sec-

On motion, the proceedings were ordered to be

published in the Daily Morning Star and the ADAM C. DAVIS, Chairman. R. T. FULGHUM, | Secretaries.

retaries were added to the list.

A. B. PALMER,

Negro Jurors.

The following order has been issued: HEADQ'S SECOND MILITARY DISTRICT, I Charleston, S. C., Sept. 13, 1867. leneral Orders No. 89.

Paragraph II, of General Orders No. 32, dated May 30, 1867, is modified as follows: All citizens assessed for taxes, and who shall tered as voters, are hereby declared qualified to

It shall be a sufficient ground of challenge to right of challenge may be exercised in behalf of the people, or of the accused, in all criminal pro-

Any requirement of a property qualification for or slower; sit or rise; be silent or speak, association with new members quite probajurors, in addition to the qualifications herein &c., &c. -all in accordance with a negro's bly their superiors in morality, if not in prescribed, is hereby abrogated. The Governors of North and South Carolina, respectively, are hereby authorized and empowered to order, if it should be necessary, special

vising and preparing jury lists, and to provide for summoning and drawing jurors in accordance with the requirements of this order. By command of Brevet Major General ED. R. S.

LOUIS B. CAZIABO, Adjutant General. The following is paragraph II, of General

" All citizens assessed for taxes, and who shall

registered voters. Every person, therefore, ses and threats, to finish him in an out-of- process seems a graduated inevitabilityor who does not register, will be ineligible These various divergences from anything now half smothered, will burst into angry to serve as a juror.

From the Charleston Mercury, 18th inst. REGISTRATION IN CHRI T CHURCH.

How a Negro Registrar Shows his Im- At each of these negro quarters, Aaron comportance_A White Citizen Seized by a Gang of Negroes and Dragged to Charles. ton-Saturnalia by the Way.

A delegation of Democratic politicians us of a recent occurrence in Christ Church | dered his arrest and what he intended to do | the sentiment must be taken into account sults. Nay, our labors, notwithstanding a bove specified classes, although he may have volume to the above specified classes, although he may have volume to the sentiment must be taken into account with him," &c., &c. This outrage was relief to the sentiment must be taken into account with him," &c., &c. This outrage was relief to the sentiment must be taken into account with him," &c., &c. This outrage was relief to the sentiment must be taken into account with him," &c., &c. This outrage was relief to the sentiment must be taken into account with him, above specified classes, although he may have volume to the sentiment must be taken into account with him, above specified classes, although he may have volume to the sentiment must be taken into account with him, above specified classes, although he may have volume to the sentiment must be taken into account with him, above specified classes, although he may have volume to the sentiment must be taken into account with him, above specified classes, although he may have volume to the sentiment must be taken into account with him, above specified classes, although he may have volume to the sentiment must be taken into account with him, above specified classes, although he may have volume to the sentiment must be taken into account with him, above specified classes, although he may have volume to the sentiment must be taken into account with him, above specified classes, although he may have volume to the sentiment must be taken into account with him above specified classes, although he may have volume to the sentiment must be taken into account with him above specified classes, although he may have volume to the sentiment must be taken into account with him above specified classes, although he may have volume to the sentiment must be taken into account with him above specified classes, although he may have volume to the sentiment must be taken into account with him above specified classes, although he may have volume to the sentiment must be taken into account mus J. Randall, member of Congress from the zen, in whose statements confidence may peated all along the route to the city, forces or construct political innovations.—

Mr. Samuel Fraser having the supervis- next morning. of the visit is understood to be to make ion and charge of a plantation and a numsome arrangement for the distribution of ber of negroes, informed the men that government patronage that will result in they must wait until Saturday to register stationed at the Citadel. At 9 or 10 o'clock in others, so that on the whole the two advantage to the Democratic party in the their names. The Registration began on that day, Mr. Fraser was called before the races should be numerically balanced. Sup-Monday and was to continue through the officer in command, and was informed that pose, further, the franchise to be conferred Hon. Louis V. Bogy, of St. Louis, late week. Some of the men left the plantation on Monday (the first day of the registration charged. What punishment Aaron and his in some of the States of the Union. How tion), and returned late that evening with- fellow brutes are to receive, remains to be in some of the States of the Union. How Gen. Fitz John Porter's case was again out registering. Mr. Fraser then told them seen. It is gratifying to know that Aaron long would it last in one case; and how up for consideration to-day in the War De- that "if they left again before Saturday, is under arrest by order of the military. long is it likely to last in the other? Mr. We ask, therefore, that our thoughtful or for the administration of a general law of a State, partment. The true statement of the case they need not return." An altercation en- Our citizens apprized of the occurrences Lincoln, with his homely sagacity, perand wise citizens will give this subject grave There are, however, certain municipal or town is, a petition asking for the reopening and sued, in which the negroes set up the right above narrated, should regard them as "the civic all the difficulties of a reply. He of the right above narrated, should regard them as "the civic all the difficulties of a reply." officers within the intent and meaning of the Acts rehearing was referred by the President to be absent from the place "as long as beginning of the end," and prepare acof Congress, and who, by subsequent acts in aid pro forma to Gen. Grant, who, though dis- the registration lasted," without any lia- cordingly. Roman Antiquities. While making excavations in the Roman cemetery at Liliebourn, in France, M. earthen vases. In the same locality M. ing absented themselves on Monday, they The point difficult of determination is failed to receive their rations when the of the public games were inscribed upon the borders of the cup. This rare curiosity was broken, so that there could be recognized only the names of P trahes and Prodes, noterious gladiators of the time of Nero, whose names have be enfound written upon the walls of Pompeii. Goblets of this kind may be seen in the museum at Vienna, Austria, and have been found in Savoy, in Berry, and in Kent, England. An English paper says: "The excavation of the ancient Roman city of Uriconium, near Shrewsbury, has been carried on at the north angle of what is known to archaeologists as 'the enameler's workshop;' ment was not sufficient. Besides, it was Ex-Mayor Withers, of Mobile, has been late in the afternoon, and before Mr. Fraand the opinion formed some time ago, that this portion of the buildings was used by the Romans for the purpose indicated Charleston (fifteen miles farther), it would by the name bestowed upon it, is strongly Governor Fenton, of New York, and Hon. be midnight. He expressed a doubt, too, few weeks. A large number of midnight Edmund Cooper, of Tennesse, arrived here as to his right to arrest a man who lived few weeks A large number of miscellanefour miles from the precinct, on a charge of ous articles have been turned up by the attempting to prevent the attendance of the workmen, among which were fragments of very men who were then present, and who Samian ware which, when put together. had been there unmolested, the whole of the formed a pair of bowls of handsome apprevious day. He refused to sign the war- pearance. About a dozen coins of various value and different dates were also found. rant, at least until he could think the mattogether with hair pins, rings made of amter over. But Aaron would not be delayed ber and of iron, fragments of engraved a moment. He grew furious ;-threatened glass, &c. These have been added to the his white colleague-swore he would take store of Wroxeter antiquities in the musethe responsibility on himself, and thereum at Shrewsbury." upon scrawled off a sort of mandate "to bring Sam. Fraser before him to be dealt with," &c., &c. The negroes inspired by Aaron's resolution, howled for vengeance on Fraser. Aaron called for volunteers "to arrest the villain." A hundred voices cried out, "I'll go," "Gib me de warrum." Aaron picked out a dozen men armed with guns and muskets (about thirty present had

They commanded him to go with them .-

sides by the negroes, was conducted into

the august presence of the dusky dignitary.

In the meantime, however, Mr. Smith (

Northern gentleman) the co-registrar of

Aaron, finding that no more business could

A Barber Puzzled.

Three brothers, bearing a remarkable resemblance to one another, were in the habit of shaving at the same barber shop .-Not long ago one of the brothers entered the shop early in the morning, and was these weapons), and commanded them to work in the shop for a day or two. About duly shaved by a German who had been at "bring the villain before him," "I'll show noon another brother came in and underthe white scoundrel how he dare to fine you for coming here," &c., &c. The negroes took the paper and proceeded to the house of Mr. Fraser. They found him lying down on a bench. They rushed up to him, cocked their guns, levelled them at him and cried out, "I arress you," " we come to fetch you, dead or alive, to Mr. Logan."-

in, shaves him at dinner times, and he He mounted his horse, and, guarded on all vash !" gomes now mit his beard so long as it never

civil Officers Re-appointed by Gen, Canby.

CAN WE EDUCATE THE NEGRO !

The object of the meeting having been ex- however, was firm. So he went away with fundamental truths which ought, for the liards sufficiently despised the Indians at the The object of the meeting having been ex- however, was firm. So he went away with the plained, the following committee was appointed the books, a wiser man for his one day's sake of good government, to be kept clear- time of the conquest in Mexico, but the ly in view. Americans are said to be hab- bloods were mingled notwithstanding, to A little before sunset, Mr. Fraser, with itually dazzled by success and to despise produce what we now see. Perhaps it might the armed escort, was brought before the history, but they cannot avert, by ignor- be well to let the negro alone for a while sable Aaron. The negro laborer, who had ing the consequences, that reason and ex- Perhaps it would be well, before under made the complaint was told by Aaron to perience ensue as results of a given line taking either to educate or enfranchise make his statement again. He did so .- of policy. Nothing is more certain than him, to try to educate those who already Another negro was then called up to cor- that the lower the average intelligence of have the suffrage. The number of grossly roborate that statement. Unfortunately its electors, the lower will be the character ignorant persons who vote is increasing and most unwittingly, he let out that Mr. of a representative assembly. The charac- and increasing relatively to the whole vote Fraser had told them that "they could go ter of our National Government has been thrown. Already the intellect, the taste and register on Saturday," but that the sinking for a quarter of a century in obe-"condition of the crop did not admit of dience to this law. The Congressional and count for little or nothing in its govtheir absence more than one day;" and that standards of morality, intellect, and cul- ernment or progress. Is it wise to carry the work they were engaged in could not ture have depreciated in about the same this state of things still further—to place be delayed;" and they must therefore "put relative degree. Ignorant immigration, all power still more unreservedly in the the corruption of cities, the universal and hands of the ignorant, the debased, and The two negroes having given their state- debasing pursuit of mere wealth—in the the needy. Possibly, it is inevitable. Perment. Mr. Fraser asked if he "could say a absence of other attainable objects of am- haps it is altogether inseparable from instifew words." This request was flattering to bition-are among the causes of a degen- tutions like ours that they should develop Aaron. It was a clear acknowledgment eracy which intelligent people cannot fail downwards in progressive decadence until from a white man that a negro had, for the to see, and which, if candid, they freely the lowest deep is attained, and the nation time being, power and authority over him. admit. At this juncture, when the weak- is ripe for despotism. We would gladly Leave was, therefore, graciously granted nesses and dangers which subtract from hope for better things; but when agrarian him. He began by calling attention to the benefits of our system are already aug- ism is proposed as a bait to the populace the fact, that what the first nigger said was mented to an alarming degree-a degree by a leader of one faction, and repudiation not supported by what the other nigger which leads many of our wisest thinkers is similarly suggested by a leader of the said : and he was about to weigh the two to despair of the permanent success of that other, we cannot doubt that the country in the scales of truth and justice and show system-it is deliberately proposed to take is almost prepared to accept extension of which should be believed, when Justice a step which, by vastly increasing the col- the franchise in any and every direction. Aaron, who had it all his own way (there lective ignorance of constituencies, promi- regardless of education or consequences. not being one white man present to help ses to aggravate in a similar ration the evils and can see little promise in the future, or Praser), declared the audience at an end, thus deplored. It is proposed to admit to at least, until our craze or mob-worship and announced his determination "to take the franchise something like a million of has run its feverish course, and brought its the fellow (Fraser) to Charleston any- colored men, most of them emancipated usual fruits. how: "-and "he didn't want to hear 'nuffin | slaves, and to leaven our already deteriorafurrer' from him no how;" and "he may ting national assembly with the elements jest as well shet up at once," &c. This an- such a measure is calculated to produce .have paid taxes for the current year, and who are nouncement was hailed with rapturous ap- That this can be done, and the national qualified, and have been, or may be, duly regis- plause by the assembled crowd. To make edifice still hold together for some time all matters sure, however, and to make the longer, may be possible enough. The dismost of the exploit of capturing Fraser, as content that comes of conscious degradathe competency of any person as a juror, that he | well as to enjoy the satisfaction of subject- | tion is, perhaps, an essential precursor of has not been duly registered as a voter. Such ing one white man, though for a few hours revolution, and a community which accepts only, to negro control; of making him, by with complacency-or with cynical apathy order and at the peril of his life, halt or |-the presence in Congress of thieves, advance ; go this way or that way ; go faster | gamblers and pugilists, may assent to their will, this fellow Aaron determined to go in the color of their skins. But the difference person with the guard which he had ap- which might tolerate such a condition of pointed to take Mr. Fraser to Charleston, things would be unlikely to last. Those He could not forego the pleasure of harrow- | who wish to retain power seldom weigh or ing him with taunts and threats, through take heed of the ultimate consequences to the dark hours of the night and showing others of the measures they adopt for the him at all the negro huts on the wayside, purpose. The ignorance of the great mass as a specimen of negro ascendancy over the of American voters—even if we claim for white man. Eight armed negroes are se- them superiority over the commonality of lected by Aaron as the guard. Mr. Fraser other nations-on subjects of ethnology is put in their charge. Aaron mounts his and historical analogy, is almost as great as their ignorance of political economy horse. Mr. Fraser attempts to mount his. Aaron orders him to dismount and walk. and the exhaustion of a great war, the have paid taxes for the current year are qualified to serve as jurces. It shall be the duty of the to serve as jurces. It shall be the duty of the to serve as jurces. It shall be the duty of the to serve as jurces. It shall be the duty of the to serve as jurces. It shall be the duty of the to serve as jurces. It shall be the duty of the to serve as jurces. It shall be the duty of the to serve as jurces. It shall be the duty of the to serve as jurces. It shall be the duty of the to serve as jurces. It shall be the duty of the to serve as jurces. Washington, Sept. 18.—A case comes up of jurors, to proceed within their several jurisdictions without dalay and accretany the asset of the duty of th the most indirect, blind and circuitous path- | significance the popular mind does not un-Order No. 32 made every person who had ways, in the direction of Charleston. The derstand. But the instincts of race are Order No. 89 makes eligible only those paths is soon made apparent. It was not, apt to run into bitter prejudice. The more who have paid taxes and are qualified and as Mr. Fraser apprehended from their cur- we lower representative assembly-and the in this State, who is disfranchised by law the-way place and leave him there to rot." the greater the risk that this prejudice, like a frequented pathway, was to bring flames. White men will never consent, in him to the various negro quarters, which, the long run, to be ruled by black men; and within distances varying from a hundred the conflict once begun, where will it end, yards to a half mile, were stretched on either and how? Among certain classes of the community. side of the main road which led to the city. hatred for the negro is a universal passion

> from their sleep ;-lights were ordered and and misguided excitement, led in New the negroes assembled. Then Aaron pa- York, to deplerable excesses. Whether raded Mr. Fraser before them, and pro- right or wrong, this passion exists. It may cceded to explain "who was the white be a salutary instinct, it may be an unrea-The following account has been furnished villain he had in custody; how he had or sonable prejudice; but be this as it may, which was not reached until three o'clock Suppose, now, to the population of New Arriving in Charleston, Aaron and his negroes, or, to perfect the intended analoguard delivered Mr. Fraser to the military gy, a greater number in some wards, alesser l'Abbe Cochet found twelve or fifteen sepul- fully be carried into effect; and to escape ion could never harmoniously and peacechres, in which were forty-five glass and the difficulties of the problem, he contem-Cochet also discovered a green glass cup, sent Republican leaders wiser than he? plated wholesale deportation. Are our prewhich presents a bas-relief of a combat of This will hardly be admitted, but the ingladiators. The names of the celebrities ference from their proposed action must be that they think so. Like many others of their countrymen, men like Mr. Wade, appear to believe that because the war is over, and the Union preserved, the Millennium is at hand. Perhaps it is ; but in the meantime mankind, with their hopes and fears, their passions and their interest, are and in this country would not be so marked ust what they were before. Immigration as it is now. - World. is adding to the proportion of ignorance Failure of Negotiations for the Bay of and stupidity among the laboring classes rather faster than education is diminishing them, and in this respect we are worse, not better, off than before the war-which is not a condition favorable to the division of tions for the purchase of certain foreign political power between antagonistic races; territory have failed. It will be recollect but otherwise, save in a growing popular impatience of constitutional restraints, or visited the Island of Samana, or Atwood rather, perhaps, we should say, a growing Key, one of the Bahama group, for the popular; indifference to their disregard by purpose of looking into its position for a public men, we are substantially unchanged. United States naval station. It was deci-The number of people who hate slavery ded to be a valuable one, and negotiation without loving the negro is probably what were at once entered upon for its purchase it was five years ago-no more, no less .- Mr. Bancroft, our minister to Berlin, re-The specious plea that the black man must ceived instructions here last spring, prior be armed with a vote for self-protection is to his departure, via Madrid, and in conperhaps more generally believed in than junction with Minister Hale, endeavored to heretofore; that this means the protection effect the purchase of Samana from the of the Radical party may be less commonly Spanish Government. The matter was suspected. Our own conviction has been, taken under advisement by the Spanish auand still is, that just as slavery did more thorities, and, after the lapse of some time, harm (if less wrong) to the whites than to has been peremptorily declined. The Gov the blacks, so will the franchise in black ernment, in the meantime, fearing failure hands do more harm to the latter than the opened a correspondence with the author former. The experiment may not end, as ities of the Republic of St. Domingo, for some predict, in the absolute destruction of the purchase of one of its islands for the the negro race; but so long as whites and same purpose; but the proposition was not blacks are what they are on this continent, entertained. It ends for the present all o so long do we believe their permanent and the efforts of the Secretary of State to secure

utterly hopeless and impossible. Why, then, can we not educate the newent a similar operation at the hands of gro? The question is natural, plausible, the barber. In the evening the third broth- and humane. Why not ? The objection er made his appearance, when the man lies in one of the most amazing discrep- endeavored to evade the question. In dropped his razor in astonishment and ex- ancies that has ever existed between theo- the child persisted. ry and practice. It is said that we can "Well, mine Cott, dat man hash de fas- form no just jidea of the negro's capacity the?" test beard I never saw. I shave dis morn- for development, because of the protracted oppression to which they have been sub- did you ask?" jected. This seems rational enough; but we cannot forget that for centuries the African race, master of its own destinies upon her. its own continent, has made no progress whatever, but remains sunk in the very The Intendant and Wardens of the town lowest depths of barbarism. All that can of Blackville, whose terms of office expired be said to this is that contact, association, be done that day, had undertaken, in his on the 10th inst., have been re-appointed mingling with a higher race, will produce capacity of Chairman of the Board, to ad- by Gen. Canby, and will continue in the different results. But morally, intellectujourn the registration for the day. He, exercise of their official functions as here-therefore, declared the books closed; and tofore. We think the order is an intimaproceeded to gather up the books. Aaron tion that no changes of officers will be seems invariably to be a detriment to the claimed that he had as much right to the made where the incumbents are prompt superior race. Are nations to be expected Recorders in New Orleans, and several other prompt superior race.

shrinking? The condition of the mon grels in Mexico is a solemn warning against A large and enthusiastic meeting was held in the keep them. Thereupon Aaron said he Education is the only legitimate basis for tion. It is true that opposite races are not

right to take all." And the negroes around the suffrage. It is the habit of men who compelled to intermarry because they vote cried out, "Yas, dat's so," "don't ge um strain for notoriety by advocating extremes together; yet this, which sounds conclu all," "teck some," "teck some." Mr. Smith, to obscure by clouds of rhetoric the simple sive, means little or nothing. The Span-

Wages in Belgium.

The following are the present current

	daily wages of	Belgium, as	stated in	001
	currency:			
			Cts.	Cia.
	Stone Masons		20 to	-10
	Forgemen		60 to	1 46
	Pakers			46
	Shoemakers			6
	Tailors			0.0
	Tailors, cutters		80 to	1 ()(
	Coachmakers			G
	Servants, men			40
				30
	Butchers			66
	Glovemakers		60 to	180
	Hatters			68
	Cabinetmakers		40 to	24
	Glaziers		20 to	40
	House Carpenters			1.0
	Farm Servants			93
	Locksmiths			66
	Stovemakers		20 to	50
0	Bookbinders			61
	Wo. Lacemakers.		20 to	41
	Pressmen			71
	Compositors			1.20
i	Clerks			1.0
	Shirtmakers		20 to	14
	Watchmakers			- 8
	Jewellers		80 to	1 0
	Brassworkers			150
	Harness makers.		40 to	- 69
	House Painters			71
	Roofmakers			E)
4	Upholsterers		40 to	Tit
1	Pantry Cooks			40
1	Porcelain	*****	40 to	Gl
	Lampmakers		40 to	61
١	Plasterers			De
1	Laborers			-50
١	Pavers		20 to	40
I	Coopers			1 2
1	Glasemakers			50
1	Gardners			41
	Dressmakers	*********	20 to	. Di
-	Cigarmakers		10.10	- 38
-	Cutters	(mon m)	40 0	2019
1	Chief Conductor,	do	********	. 400
	Asst. do., Stoker	00		910
1	Stoker			
- 15	The second secon	THE RESERVE AND ADDRESS OF THE RESERVE AND ADDRE	the same of the same of	and the law

Upon the above compilation of prices, from correspondence of the Philadelphia Press, may be added the following comments, which will interest the industrial

manded a halt. The negroes were aroused | -a passion which at one time under strong classes generally: These are very low wages; but beef is only ninety centimes (say fifteen or sixteen cents) a pound; but tea is one franc and a half per pound. Potatoes are sold by weight, as they should be everywhere, and cost twelve francs for a sack of two hundred pounds; and bread if twenty centimes (one-fifth of a franc) per pound, and the York should be added an equal number of Government sees that a full pound is sold for the price. It is true that the prices of these necessaries are not much lower than the cost in coin for the same articles in this country; but the rates are considerably below the paper prices we pay at present. In when the baker pays ten dollars per barrel for flour as when he pays fifteen dollars per barrel. In New Orleans alone, we believe, of all our cities, every week a municipal warnings against the concession of the suf- given for so much money; but in Europe frage to the black race. He knew the ques- governmental regulations take care that tion must arise; that its decision in the affirmative would be strongly in the interest tween the wholesale cost and the retail of the dominant party; that such a decis- price of all articles of food. The present high wages in this country are raid in an irredeemable paper currency, no dollar of which will buy more than fifty cents' worth of food, fuel, or clothing; and within the past six years rent rates in the city and in the country have nearly, if not quite, doubled. It is the rents that absorb so much of the wages in our cities; and if rents were reduced to the rates that obtain in continental cities, if wages were lowered to the specie standard, and the prices of food brought down to the same level, the difference in wages for labor in Europe

The Government on Friday received important information from one of the foreign ministers, showing that its negotiated last winter Assistant Secretary Seward peaceful association upon the basis of en- the naval station in the West Indies.—Dis forced social and political equality to be patch to the New York World.

"Pa, did you tell lies when you were

little ? The father, perhaps conscience smitten,

"Did you tell lies when you were lit-"Well, no," said the father, "but why

"Did ma tell lies when she was little "I don't know, my son; you must ask "Well," retorted the hopeful, "one of

you must have told lies, or you could not

have had a boy that would do it."

Dip well seasoned shingles in lime wash, and dry them before laying, and they will last much longer and not become covered with moss.

Three negroes have been chosen Assistant possession of them as he, Mr. Smith, had. and faithful in the discharge of their ducollectively to submit to a degradation from which individuals are justified in positions.